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LASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

Volume 49 **May 1999** **Number 2**

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Washington County Historical Society
118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701

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Cover photo: Alfred M. Wilson built this Fayetteville house in 1858. Five generations of Wilsons lived there before it was removed to make room for the Pi. Beta Phi Sorority House at the corner of what is now Maple and Wilson Streets. *Photograph from Washington County Historical Society photo files in Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks, Springdale.*

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FLASHBACK is published and mailed four times a year—the first week in February, May, August, and November. Articles for *Flashback* should be submitted 60 days before the publishing date of each issue. Acceptable articles will be published in the next available issue, provided there is space.

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Early History of the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Fayetteville, Arkansas

by Juanita Duncan

Old records of the First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, were probably burned during the Civil War fires of 1862. Different later accounts give three dates for the founding of the Church: 1854, 1857, and 1858.

A search of the remaining old Church records, Washington-Madison County Association records, William S. Campbell's *Fayetteville 1828-1928*, and Lloyd O. Warren, et.al., *A History of Missionary Baptist Associations and Churches in Arkansas from 1818 to 1920* produced no certain date of organization, listing the various dates above.

A request to the Southern Baptist State Archives at Ouachita Baptist University resulted in a one-page outline of the history of the First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. This archival record gave the date of organization as 1857. The outline also included a list of associations to which the Church has belonged. These associations are: Fayetteville United Baptist Association until 1860, Northwestern Arkansas Missionary Baptist Association until 1868, Bentonville Baptist Association from 1868 to 1870, Fayetteville Baptist Association until 1918, Washington County Baptist Association (which became Washington-Madison County Baptist Association in 1941) from 1918 to the present.

Mr. William Campbell, a member of the Church and author of *Fayetteville 1828-1928* states on page 72: "The Missionary Baptist Church was organized June, 1858." However, this date was based on recollections of church members rather than any documentary source.

In *The Washington County History Book*, Dr. Lloyd Warren, local church historian, gives the date of organi-

zation of the Fayetteville Church as 1854 on the basis of a program of the proceedings of the White River Arkansas Baptist Convention held at the Batesville Baptist Church on November 10, 1854. This program is in the Southern Baptist Archives in Nashville, Tennessee. The proceedings contain a written report from C. H. Bootwright, "Your Missionary for the Fayetteville Association in Northwest Arkansas." Mr. Bootwright wrote a summary for the Convention showing the results of his labors over the last seven months. On page 15 he writes, "Churches organized with my assistance,....one in the vicinity of Fayetteville, organized in August 1854 with nine members, 5 males and 4 females, Elder T. B. Van Horne its minister and member, who is a teacher in the Arkansas College, at Fayetteville, Professor of Languages, and John Mayes, Deacon and Licentiate. They will no doubt be instrumental in rearing a large church there, to the praise of Christ." This document provides a firm founding date of August, 1854.

Mr. Campbell listed T. B. Van Horne as a charter member, but Van Horne was not included in any remembered list of Church pastors. Luckily, records of the old Bentonville Association authenticating Van Horne's service as pastor are in Dr. Lloyd Warren's valuable collection of local church documents. T. B. Van Horne was indeed the pastor of the Fayetteville Church from 1854 to 1860. He was also the moderator of the Fayetteville United Baptist Association. The names of T. B. Van Horne and John Mayes are on every early extant record.

Mr. Campbell also cites T. B. Van Horne as the founder of the Fayetteville Female Institute in 1858. Nineteenth-century female institutes provided private education for girls on the high school level, as well as giving some elements of 'finishing' school education in music, painting, and languages. Van Horne interested a group of Fayetteville men, who secured a legislative char-

First Baptist Church Pastors and Years of Service

T. B. Van Horne	1854 - 1860	M. L. Shepherd	1911 - 1912
John Mayes	1861 - 1863	O. P. Bishop	1913 - 1914
****	****	M. P. Hunt	1914 - 1916
James Isaacs	1866 - 1866	L. E. Barton	1916 - 1918
John Mayes	1867 - 1878	H. H. Burton	1919 - 1920
T. P. Boone	1879 - 1879	B. L. Ayers	1921 - 1923
B. W. M. Simms	1881 - 1883	C. E. Wilbanks	1924 - 1926
C. W. Callahan	1884 - 1885	F. W. Carnett	1926 - 1929
Martin L. Ball	1886 - 1888	J. T. Gillespie	1929 - 1935
B. G. Maynard	1888 - 1889	Blake Smith	1936 - 1940
John W. Lipsey	1890 - 1892	O. L. Gibson	1940 - 1947
Jefferson D. Cook	1893 - 1895	Walter L. Johnson	1947 - 1953
Thomas O. Harris	1895 - 1897	Andrew M. Hall	1953 - 1970
Francis Bozeman	1897 - 1900	L. Paige Patterson	1970 - 1975
Harvey Beauchamp	1900 - 1902	N. Larry Baker	1975 - 1978
J. E. Denham	1903 - 1906	Jere D. Mitchell	1979 -
Walter A. Whittle	1906 - 1909		

***3 years Civil War disruption. There were no services.

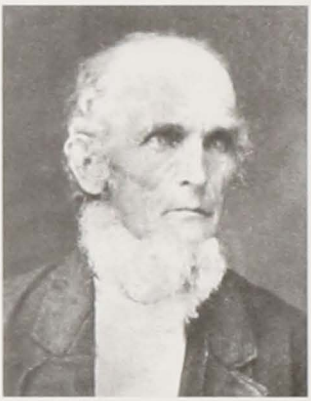
ter to build the school. It was built on the corner of Old Huntsville Road (present day Dickson Street) and Old Missouri Road (present day College Avenue), where the First Baptist Church stands today. Arkansas College was located south on College Avenue, where the First Christian Church stands today, and thus Fayetteville Female Institute became its neighbor. *The Washington County History* describes the Institute as a two-story building with a tall spire. Mr. Campbell writes that it was a "pretentious" building. Marion Tebbets, in her *Journal*, describes both her student and social activities while attending the Institute in its first years. There were about 50 students enrolled.

In 1858 Arkansas Baptists were giving their blessings to the education of females as well as males. A recently published book, *A System and a Plan: Arkansas State Baptist Convention 1848-1998*, reports that T. B. Van Horne was sent as a delegate to the State Baptist Convention in 1858, where he spoke about his school. By resolution,

the Convention recommended the female institutes in Fayetteville, Camden, and Arkadelphia.

In *Early Colleges and Academies of Washington County,* Mr. Walter Lempke writes that the first charter for Fayetteville Female Institute was granted in 1858 but that a new charter granted in 1861 changed its name to Northern Arkansas Baptist Female Institute. The 1961 charter added a provision that church services could be held at the Institute as well. Since John Mayes became pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1861 it seems likely that services of the church were held at the Institute. In a way, this was the beginning of the First Church heritage on the Corner of College and Dickson Street.

Van Horne, a Unionist, left Fayetteville in 1861. Arkansas College closed as its male students enlisted in the war effort, and Van Horne's professorship also ended.



Rev. John Mayes
W.C.H.S. photo in Shiloh Museum of Ozarks History

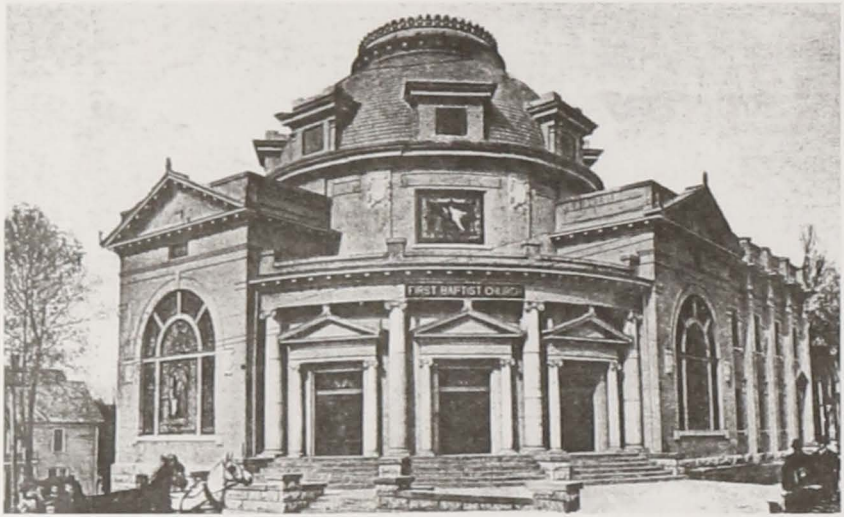
The disruption of the Civil War could no longer be ignored in Fayetteville. Both Confederates and Federals struggled for control of the town. After the Battle of Pea Ridge, March 6-8, 1862, the defeated Confederates fell back south, and the Union occupied Fayetteville. Marion Tebbets' home became the Union Headquarters House, and the Female Institute became a Federal Arsenal. John Mayes, then pastor of the First Baptist Church, accepted a Federal position. Divisions within the community divided sympathizers, and for two years Mr. Mayes couldn't go to his own home south of the Square because of the danger. During most of 1862 Fayetteville was the scene of struggle between small forces of the two armies, with soldiers seizing food, destroying and vandalizing

property. The Confederates blew up the Arsenal. By the end of the year, the town lay in ruins. The Battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove were not the end of area hostilities. The Battle of Fayetteville was fought at the intersection of College and Dickson on April 18, 1862. The Union used the charred foundation walls of the Female Institute as cover from Confederate gunfire.

By 1866, with the war over, people were trying to get their lives back in order. There had been no church services for three years, as the war had brought not only destruction but also bushwhackers in and around Fayetteville. James Isaacs became pastor of the Church in 1866, and John Mayes returned as pastor in 1867. Local churches took turns meeting in the still-standing Masonic Hall, located on South Block and West Rock Streets.

With the coming of peace, this pioneer group of Baptists was growing. John Mayes was a carpenter and a master mechanic as well as a pastor. His son, W. Z. Mayes, also a charter church member, gave Lot No. 223 on South College to build a small frame church. Most of the work on the structure was done by the pastor. The location was just south of the corner where the Female Institute had stood. The church was small, 30 x 100 feet, with a bell tower over the vestibule. This was the first church building for the Baptists. In 1879 they were ready to celebrate their first twenty-five years. The dedication of the new church building was held with Reverend James P. Eagle doing the honors. He was the president of the Arkansas State Baptist Convention and later Governor of Arkansas.

Education was still a high priority in 1883, when the State Baptist Convention met in Fayetteville at the Baptist Church. A committee was set up to work out ways and means to establish a Baptist college, and their work resulted in the establishment of Ouachita Baptist College in Arkadelphia.



This is the building of the First Baptist Church in Fayetteville that was erected at the corner of College and Dickson in 1906. Notice the horses at the lower left and the horseless carriage in the lower right. The present church was built to the north of this buildimg in 1956-57 and this old church building was torn down shortly after. ***Photo donated to Shiloh Museum of Ozark History by Robert Winn.***

At some point in the late 19th century this little Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Church became Southern Baptist. Records show the ordering of church literature from the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board, which was established in 1891. Before that date, local churches got their Sunday school materials wherever they could. Now the literature was uniform.

The need for a larger church also came at the turn of the century. In 1906 the beautiful domed Greek-style church was built on the corner where the Institute had stood. Reverend Walter A. Whittle was pastor.

Hopefully, this research links the beginning history of the First Baptist Church of Fayetteville, Arkansas, with some information previously published.

Juanita Duncan, Member, Church History Committee.
December 3, 1998 ❖

The "Dashes" of Four Students from the University of Arkansas

compiled by Lloyd O. Warren

The school year at the University of Arkansas in 1941 involved four male students who aspired to gain knowledge and skills that would enable them to enhance their quality of life as well as to prepare themselves for professional careers after college. The four came from different regions of the state but they had similar backgrounds in that all were reared on small to moderate sized farmsteads. They were accustomed to the farm economy of the time, i.e., fruit, field crops and livestock production that characterized subsistence-type farming prior to World War II.

Three of the four students were enrolled in the College of Agriculture, the fourth in the College of Education. The common factor in their relationship was employment as student assistants in the Department of Entomology. The income earned, 20-25 cents/hr., was vital to each student in paying the cost of attending college. A less tangible but very important benefit realized by each of the four was the opportunity to work under the direction of research scientists conducting studies on the insect fauna of the area. In this role the assistants became familiar with research methodology that provided a basis for development in future careers.

Now, almost six decades later, all four have ended professional careers and have retired from positions in industry, academia, and regulatory organizations. As each one ends his active career and phases into a different pattern of life, it is not the date of "beginning" nor the date of "ending" service that are important, it is the "dash" between dates.

To expand on the "dash" between the vital dates of those students in the photograph, a biographical sketch

These four students were assistants in the Department of Entomology in 1941. They are, left to right, Robert Spitze, Martin Cleoh Smith, Robert W. Anderson, and Lloyd O. Warren

has been prepared by each individual describing his professional achievements and personal accomplishments since graduating from the University of Arkansas. One significant theme is common to all accounts–that no matter how humble one's initial lot may be, through study, work and dedication to a goal, a measure of success can be attained.

Robert Spitze

I was born in Berryville, Carroll County, Arkansas and lived on a general crops-livestock farm of 120 acres until I left for college. I graduated from Berryville High School in 1940 as valedictorian and was significantly influenced by E. J. Guise, a recent graduate of the University of Arkansas and my vocational agriculture teacher, to continue my education at the University. Thus, in late summer of 1940, I left the farm to enroll in the University with $30.00 in my pocket earned from six acres of corn produced on land rented from a neighbor and a much appreciated scholarship awarded by Sears,

Roebuck and Company.

Arriving on campus I worked my way by tending a rooming house on West Maple Street. I "batched" for two years before moving into the Men's 4-H House. The Department of Entomology gave me employment for three years where I worked as a student assistant under the direction of Professor Dwight Isely, a world renowned scientist, who taught me much about research methodology. I was fortunate in winning a local sophomore scholarship and a junior scholarship from Sears, Roebuck and Company. These developments provided the much needed support to enable me to attain my educational objectives. Extra-curricular life on campus and within the community provided for social development and through these activities I met the "light of my life," Hazel Taylor, a home economics major to whom I became engaged prior to leaving for military service in June, 1943.

I enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve and on furlough following officers' training, Hazel and I chose not to wait longer and we were married March 4, 1944. I served as a lieutenant on Landing Ships Tanks (LSTs) for 2 1/2 years in the Pacific Theater. While I was away Hazel taught home economics at Viola and Batesville, Ark. On release from active duty I returned to the U of A to finish my B.S.A. degree in 1947, the first college graduate in my family. In July, 1947 I enrolled at the University of Wisconsin and with the help of the GI Bill, won my Ph.D. in agricultural economics in 1954. Besides being my wife and helpmate, Hazel obtained her M.S. degree in home economics education at Wisconsin. Completing our programs at Wisconsin, we moved to Tennessee in 1951, where we enjoyed a stimulating nine years. Here, Hazel obtained her Ed.D. degree while caring for our two children and helping them in school.

After enjoyable and productive years at the University of Tennessee I accepted a position at the University of

Illinois where we have spent 38 wonderful years from 1960 to the present time (1998). I, as professor of agricultural economics and Hazel as professor of home economics education. Our son, Ken, won his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois and is now associate professor of population genetics, University of Miami, Fla. Our daughter, Glenna, won her Ph.D. in sociology at the University of Illinois also and is now professor and department chairperson of sociology, State University of New York, Albany.

In my career I have had sabbatical tours at the University of London, England, and at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. We have also traveled professionally to Western Europe, Russia, Kenya and Zimbabwe in Africa, Argentina, Australia, Taiwan, and Japan.

Special awards I have received include the Funk Award, given by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for Distinguished Faculty Performance. I also received National American Agricultural Economics Association awards for teaching and policy contributions and for total quality of publication. I have edited or coauthored three books and published various technical reports.

In our home of 38 years we are enjoying retirement in the great little university town of Urbana, Illinois. We are involved in selected professional activities and contribute time and what talents we have to preferred volunteer organizations. We enjoy frequent visits to our children and their families and travel about the country on our own schedule. At home we engage in gardening, mostly for the therapeutic values.

A particular source of joy is our work with the four universities that were so important to us in our professional development and careers. We support scholarships at each institution like those that enabled us to

attend college, and awards at two of the universities for faculty members whose total professional performance exemplifies the Land Grant University mission. Also, in honor of E. J. Guise who initiated the vocational agriculture program at the Berryville High School, and his wife, a home economics graduate, we sponsor scholarship awards to deserving students at the University of Arkansas from Berryville, and similarly for students from DeQueen, Ark., honoring Hazel's parents.

My life, and those of my immediate family, has been greatly enriched by devoted hardworking parents, by dedicated teachers, and by opportunities, unique throughout the world, offered by the Land Grant University system for aspiring young people in America. May it ever remain strong and focused on its mission of service to mankind.

Martin Cleoh Smith

My family lived on a small farm near Pine Bluff, Ark., and all high school students were bussed into the high school in Pine Bluff. The Jefferson County 4-H Club was an integral part of my life including projects, county, district, and state camps. I was recognized as "runner-up" State 4-H Champion Boy and attended the National 4-H Encampment in Washington, D.C. in 1941, following the completion of the freshman year at the University of Arkansas. I remained in Washington and worked in the Department of Agriculture until the start of the fall semester at the University. For clarification, in my home a prevailing objective was to complete high school and to obtain a college degree. In the summer of 1940, Sears, Roebuck and Company sponsored ten scholarships at the University of Arkansas and I was privileged to receive one. This determined my attendance at the U of A.

During high school and through 4-H club activities, I was aware of the organized 4-H House at the University

of Arkansas. That was the only place for me to go to and I did. This was my home for the next three years. Because of the camaraderie in the Men's 4-H House, I was recommended to the Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, for employment as a student assistant. I was hired and thus was able to supplement my limited income and expanded my college education through experience by working with research leaders.

I was elected to membership in Alpha Zeta, a honorary society for students in agriculture, and to Blue Key, a national honor fraternity for the recognition of leadership among college men. In 1947, another honorary society, Phi Sigma, extended membership to me.

In the early 1940s World War II was threatening on the horizon and I enrolled in advanced ROTC and was inducted into active duty in 1943, which put my college career on hold. Following the end of war activities in 1946, I returned to the University of Arkansas to complete the requirement for a B.S.A. The Department of Entomology renewed my employment status as a student assistant which was most rewarding for my financial needs and for professional development. Following graduation in the spring of 1947, I worked for the Department of Entomology in southeast Arkansas helping in studies on cotton insect control. In the fall of 1947 I enrolled in Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, to continue studies toward a master's degree in animal science. I completed this degree at the end of the summer session in 1948.

Completing my studies at Oklahoma State College, I returned to Pine Bluff, Ark., and taught vocational agriculture to veterans and started a dairy operation. In 1951, I was employed by the Federal Land Bank, servicing a six-county area out of the Pine Bluff office. In 1956 I joined Cameron Feed Mills of North Little Rock, Ark., as a sales representative in eastern Arkansas. Later I

moved with the company to Russellville where I managed a broiler chick operation including breeders, breeder-grow out, hatchery, feed-out of chicks and marketing with our own trucking organization. This operation was sold and the company transferred me to southwest Arkansas where I was assigned the field management of broiler-chick and turkey grow-out operations. The company expanded into hog production where I managed the building of a foundation herd, farrowing and feed-out operation. In 1963 I joined American Cyanamid Company as a sales representative for animal health products in the Fort Worth, Texas area, later moving to Oklahoma City. In 1970 Cyanamid expanded into sales of professional products to veterinarians. I represented the company in a nine-state area of the south central United States. I received the American Cyanamid's Golden Oval award for achievement in sales during these years. In 1988 I chose to retire from the company in order to enjoy a more relaxed life style.

In 1951, I married Joan Kulbeth, a former student at the University of Arkansas. She has been my companion and wife all these years and we have been blessed with five children. During our life together we have been especially active working with the youth of our community. In our early years we organized and sponsored a 4-H club at Russellville, Ark. This club took many honors in competitive events designed to evaluate their development of skills and knowledge in activities promoted by the 4-H program. Our children also benefited from exposure to these activities. Starting at Hope, Ark., in the early 1960s, Joan became especially active with the Girl Scouts. When we moved to Oklahoma City she became a troop leader at the cadette level. After 20 years of service she stepped aside from active scouting into a supportive role. In Oklahoma City, starting in 1966, I served the Boy Scouts at the troop level as campout chairman. After 20

years I relinquished this assignment in 1986.

A program of real interest to us was the American Foreign Student (AFS) Intercultural Programs. In 1970, we hosted the first student for a year in our home. This led to our hosting four additional students in succeeding years. Our "children" came from Spain, Brazil, Costa Rico, Holland, and Germany and we enjoyed hearing the appellation "Mom" or "Dad" in five different languages. We continue to work with the AFS Intercultural Programs recruiting families to host selected students wishing to live and study in another country.

Following retirement, I became involved in the Oklahoma Pigeon Association in the breeding and showing of pigeons. Another interest is an active Bonsai Society that promotes development and showing of Bonsai plants. Other important interests includes woodworking and furniture making.

As a reflect about our contribution to society, I consider that our work with youth has been most productive and satisfying for "Tomorrow's World is dependent on the youth of today."

Robert W. Anderson

Robert W. Anderson, known as Bob to most of his many friends, is a native of Ozark, Ark. He grew up on a farm where his family raised vegetables, fruits and livestock. He attended school at Ozark graduating from high school in 1938. While in school he participated in 4-H and other agricultural activities sponsored by the school system.

In 1938, Robert enrolled in the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas. He took part in many campus activities including election to Alpha Zeta, a national honor society for outstanding students in agriculture and served it as censor during his senior year. He was a member of the University 4-H Club and lived at the 4-H House

which he represented in the Association of Independent Student Organizations. In the school years of 1941 and 1942 he was a member of the Student Senate.

Robert was employed as a student assistant in the Department of Entomology and helped project leaders carry out research studies on pest insects. Receiving his B.S.A. degree in 1942, Robert worked for the Department of Entomology on research projects located in eastern Arkansas prior to his entering active duty in the United States Army in November, 1942. During WW II he spent over three years in the Southwest Pacific Theater assigned to the 8th Medical Laboratory.

After his discharge from military service in 1946, Robert worked briefly for the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service as assistant county agent in Benton County, Ark. Here he met Mervine Bruner of Siloam Springs whom he married in 1948.

In the summer of 1947 he was appointed director of the Seed Certification Division of the Arkansas State Plant Board. Under his guidance the seed certification program became known and respected throughout the United States and many foreign countries. As a result of the high standards he helped establish for the production of planting seed of known origin and genetic purity, the demand for Arkansas-grown seed multiplied many-fold and today certified seed production is a multi-million dollar industry for Arkansas farmers and seedsmen. From the sound base he helped mold, the seed industry grew from a few hundred acres to more than one-half million acres in recent years. Arkansas became the top producer of certified seed in the United States, a position it held for more than a dozen years.

On July 1, 1960, Anderson was appointed Director of the State Plant Board, a position he held for 22 years. At the time of his appointment there were eleven board members responsible for implementing laws passed by

the State Legislature. These laws and regulations covered feeds, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, herbicides, and commercial services used by home owners and farmers. During Anderson's tenure as director the responsibilities of the Plant Board increased greatly with sixteen members on the Board charged with administering seventeen laws and regulations covering a wide range of agricultural industries and service programs.

Another measure of Anderson's leadership was exemplified by the development of the Arkansas Weights and Measures program. The Legislature enacted this law in 1963 and the Plant Board was given the responsibility of establishing the program and implementing the law. Prior to this time there had been no weights and measure control in Arkansas. Starting from "scratch," Anderson led in building a program that is superior to many that have existed for many years. Within little more than seven years Arkansas had completely equipped a State Weights and Measures Laboratory and Calibration Station that is a model in design and is staffed by professionally trained persons to implement the duties of the program.

Another major law added to the Plant Board's duties during Anderson's tenure was the Public Grain Warehouse Law. This law assured farmers using public grain storage facilities that their products would be correctly kept, both in quality and quantity. A large number of storage facilities were licensed and audited under this program.

In the late 1960s, it became obvious that new facilities were necessary for the Board to adequately service the needs of Arkansas' agricultural industry. Finally, in the late 1970s the State Legislature and the Governor approved funding for a new building to house the staff and its activities. The new facility, considered one of the best in the country, was occupied in 1978.

During his tenure as director of the State Plant

Board, which became a cabinet level position in 1971, Anderson served as president of the Association of Southern Seed Control Officials and for many years was active in both the Southern and National Commissioners of Agriculture associations. He also served on the Board of Directors of the International Crop Improvement Association. The University of Arkansas chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, the National Honor Society of Agriculture, elected Anderson as an alumni member in recognition of his record of service to the state. In 1971 the *Progressive Farmer Magazine* selected him as Arkansas' Man of the Year. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Farm and Ranch Club and in March of 1988, he was inducted into the Arkansas Hall of Fame.

In recognition of his service to agriculture in the state and to the region, the Robert W. Anderson Scholarship was established in the Dale Bumpers College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. It is open to worthy students in agriculture. The Andersons, Robert and Mervine, reside in Little Rock which has been their home for 50 years. They are the parents of three daughters and they have three grandchildren.

Lloyd O. Warren

I am a native of Washington County, Ark., born in 1915 and reared on a small farm northeast of Fayetteville. In 1929 I completed elementary school at Son's Chapel, a small one-room school known as Washington County District #4. Due to lack of transportation and financial resources I was not able to attend high school so spent the next 6 1/2 years helping my father on the farm and working for neighbors tending crops in season or cutting wood in winter for sale in Fayetteville. In September 1935, I was able to enroll in University High School where I met the requirements for gradua-

tion in January of 1939. In high school I was active in various activities including FFA, Debate Club, 4-H, Inkslingers, Quill and Scroll, National Honor Society and was awarded the DAR medal for achievement in history. With the encouragement of Professor Charles H. Cross, director of the high school, and with a loan from the Fayetteville Rotary Club, I was able to enroll in the University for the spring semester of 1939. It was my intention to qualify for a certificate to teach in the rural schools of Washington County as I had little hope of continuing beyond my first semester in college. In the meantime Mr. W. S. Gregson, campus chaplain, sought student employment for me but he was not successful in this benevolent action. Fortunately (for me), Dr. W. J. Baerg, head of the Department of Entomology was seeking a replacement for a student assistant that had recently completed his degree work. Dr. Baerg was informed of my need of employment and sent for me to report to the Department. Thus began a relationship that has continued for 60 years save for a four-year hitch in the United States Navy and 2 1/2 years in graduate school at Kansas State College.

As a student employee I was assigned to Dr. Baerg but I frequently worked for other members of the staff. In this "floating" role I was involved in biological studies of insects, insect control methodology, ornithological, and arachnid investigations. The work assignments gave me an exposure to biological phenomena beyond the usual classroom experiences and enhanced my professional training immeasurably. Although I was an employee of a department in the College of Agriculture, I was encouraged to retain my status in the College of Education because the curriculum allowed for greater flexibility in course selection. This allowed me to enroll in general entomology as a second semester freshman and subsequently to serve as a laboratory teaching assistant in ento-

mology the rest of my undergraduate and graduate years. For elective courses, I was able to enroll in all courses offered by the Department of Entomology including insect morphology, taxonomy, and insect control.

As a junior-level student in the fall of 1941, I was already looking forward to my senior year, graduation and hopefully employment. The events of December 7, 1941, changed my agenda. Within a few days I received a summons to report for pre-induction examination in the United States Army. Preferring the Navy, I enlisted in the United States Navy as a photographer's mate. In the meantime, my girl friend, Ruby Burks, and I decided that we had known each other long enough to become man and wife in spite of the uncertainty that might affect our lives during the war years. We were married in Cassville, Mo., February 10, 1942. In late March I reported for active duty at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. Following "boot" camp, a temporary assignment to the Naval Air Station, S.D., and photographic school at Pensacola, Fla., I was sent to the South Pacific Theater in May, 1943, with my home base near Noumea, New Caledonia. In May, 1944, the Navy loaned me to the U.S. Marine Corps First Provisional Brigade for the Marianas Operation. Completing this assignment I returned to New Caledonia and finished overseas duty attached to Admiral "Bull" Halsey's staff, South Pacific Command. In early 1945 I was rotated back to the states and completed active military service at the Photo-graphic Science Laboratory, Anacostia, Md.

Following discharge from active military service, I returned to Fayetteville in January, 1946, re-enrolled at the University of Arkansas and rejoined the Department of Entomology as student assistant. Ruby and I became a part of the community establishing residence in Fayetteville. I earned my B.S. degree in 1947, the M.S. in January, 1948, both in education. In 1947 I was appoint-

ed instructor and junior entomologist, a position I held until September, 1951. During these four years I taught general entomology laboratories and assisted Dr. Baerg on studies of strawberry and shade tree pests as well as providing assistance in bird and spider investigations.

I resigned this position in August, 1951, to pursue studies at Kansas State College (now Kansas State University), Manhattan, Kan. My major professor was D. A. Wilbur, nationally known authority on field crop and stored grain pests. I assisted him in a study on the origin of insect infestations of grain at the farm or producer level. This project was sponsored by the Kansas City Board of Trade and provided my family, now numbering three, a much needed source of income. Reaching the conclusion of my graduate research studies, I was appointed to the departmental staff in the fall of 1953. In the meantime, a new position was opened up at the University of Arkansas which I accepted effective April 1, 1954.

Returning to the University of Arkansas my duties involved the implementation of a state-wide insect survey and detection program with cotton and forest insects as the major insect groups to observe in the state. An organized cotton insect scouting program was in its infancy and cotton growers desired an expansion of the program to reduce losses due to pest problems. Forestry was entering a new phase of sustained growth production. With increased insect activity appearing in the forest environment, field personnel were anxious to establish a monitoring system for early detection of any threatening pest problem. Besides the impetus on cotton and forest insects, increased awareness of pest problems developed among producers of other commodities as a result of the survey and detection program.

In 1957, as a result of legislative action, the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station implemented two new research programs—forest insects and apiculture. I was

assigned both areas of research and for the next 16 years I enjoyed working in both areas. Besides the forest industry and the beekeepers, my support resources included at least twelve graduate students who contributed materially to our reservoir of knowledge about the insect fauna of Arkansas.

As a result of the passage of the McIntire-Stennis Act that allocated federal funds for forestry research, research in the Southern Region increased several fold. This led to the organization of the Southern Forest Insect Work Conference of which I was a charter member and which I served in various roles as an officer and counselor until a status change at the University. The state's beekeepers wanted greater visibility in the realm of apiculture and sponsored my attendance at technical conferences as well as to the International Conferences of Apiculture meeting in Washington, D.C., in Munich, Germany, and Moscow, U.S.S.R. The local beekeepers were always interested in new developments in beekeeping.

In the mid-1960s, E. M. Cralley, Director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, initiated efforts to construct a biological control laboratory at the University Farm. Joe Fulton of the Department of Plant Pathology and I were assigned to search out and develop plans for a multi-disciplinary facility in which the staff would do basic and applied research on alternative pest control technologies including the use of pathogenic organisms attacking insects. The laboratory went into operation in February, 1967, and soon developed an international reputation. Cralley and Warren were honored in August, 1997, when the laboratory was named the Cralley-Warren Laboratory in honor of their service in establishing the facility.

Dr. Cralley retired in November, 1972, and his position as director remained vacant until the following July. I was invited to assume the directorship and with some

trepidation I accepted the appointment effective July 16, 1973. The next ten years were on the whole, a "fun" time of coordinating and facilitating research activities among nine departments and thirteen off-campus units, including cooperative relationships with ASU, UAM and UAPB. Additional staff was employed to strengthen research areas in which staffing was inadequate. Most importantly, the number of graduate assistantships supported on "hard" money more than tripled and the number on grant funds more than doubled. Major additions were made to plant facilities, existing buildings were repaired or remodeled and a sewer collection system installed at the University farm. Research and Extension Centers were constructed at Stuttgart, Keiser, Hope, and Monticello to better serve the clientele in the respective regions. The debt owed on the Newport, Pine Tree, and Spencer Tract at Hope was liquidated, releasing funds for other needs.

As director I served on various regional and national committees responsible for the administration of Regional Research thrusts and the development of policy formulation on matters affecting agricultural research at the national and regional level. I also served on panels appointed to evaluate research programs in Greece, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Georgia, Mexico, and Korea. From 1962 to 1972 I was co-leader on an internationally sponsored project that permitted me to spend time in Yugoslavia in 1968, 1969, and 1972 as a Fulbright Scholar. Three Yugoslav scientists worked in the Virology (Cralley-Warren) Laboratory as part of this cooperative effort.

Professionally, I was a member of the Entomological Society of America, the Kansas Entomological Society, and the Georgia Entomological Society. I served on various committee assignments and held elective positions in the first two and was a member of the Southeastern Branch of the Entomology Society in which I also held

elective and appointive assignments.

Throughout our 57 years together my wife, Ruby, has been very supportive and a total part of our development professionally and personally. We have three daughters: Michele, who has her own real estate appraisal business at Hot Springs, Ark.; Denise, who is director of elementary education in a private school in Fairfax, Va.; and Lynette, who is registrar for the Pulaski Academy in Little Rock, Ark. We have three grandsons and a granddaughter with the older three entering their college careers. Our family is actively involved in church affairs and serve in roles supportive of the programs of the church. I have been a member of Lions International since 1965 and was recognized in 1993 as a Melvin Jones Scholar by the club. Included among the many citations I have received I note my designation as a Distinguished Alumnus by Kansas State University in 1994; an Award of Merit presented by the American Baptist Association at Orlando, Fla., 1994, for work and contributions in the preservation of Baptist history, and the designation as a Distinguished Citizen by the Washington County Historical Society in 1998.

What were the results from society's investment in my educational and professional career? What does my "dash" look like? The tangible return is likely to be measured in the number of publications issued of which there are 85 or more. It is not so easy to evaluate the intangible factors as one's influence as a person. Only the society in which one lives can provide that evaluation. As a disadvantaged student I was given assistance in achieving educational goals. To show our appreciation for the support we were given, Ruby and I have established the Lloyd and Ruby Warren Endowed Scholarship at the University of Arkansas which we hope will provide assistance to worthy students needing support to reach their educational objectives. ❖

Civil War Letters of
J. N. Woodruff

The following five unpublished letters were received recently from Wayne Woodruff Pyeatt of Memphis, Tennessee. They were written by his great-grandfather, J. N. Woodruff, who was a Captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. They were written to his wife, Martha Kellam Woodruff, who lived at Viney Grove and the mother of their two young boys, Lester and Jasper.

Their youngest was Lillie Olive Woodruff who married my grandfather, Robert Ewing Pyeatt in 1896. Another daughter married a Greathouse of Greathouse Springs and a son, John, lived and died in Fayetteville, as did Lester, the oldest.

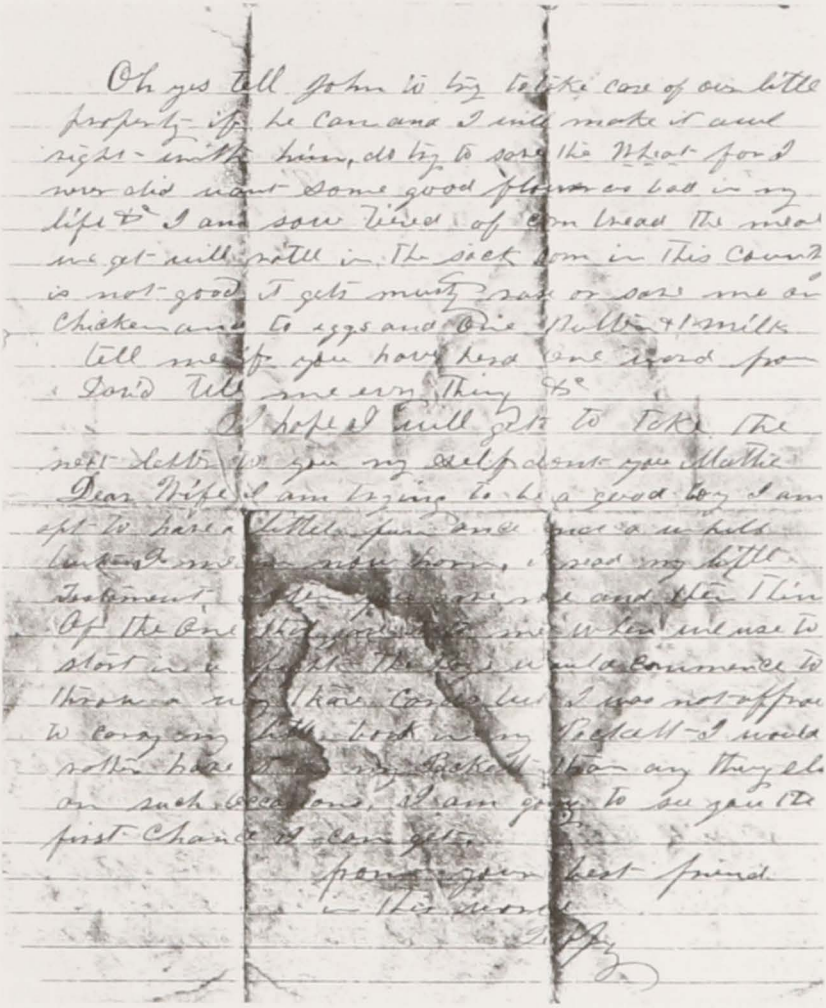
These letters came into Wayne Pyeatt's possession after the death of his uncle, Jasper Pyeatt, and his father, Ewing Pyeatt.

First letter

Dear Mattie when you right to me direct your letter to

Capt. J. N. Woodruff
Company D
Col. B. W. Johnsons Consolidated Regt.
Port Hudson La.

Loved Wife Please do not delay righting for I am extreamly anxious to hear from you and the Babes tell me awl about the times in Old Ark I am awlways anxious to hear tell me about the fight they had there there was over two thousand feds stacked army just be low this place at Batenroge they said they would not fight for Segsous (?) any longer this place is well fortified the feds came down and tried to take Vixburg but failed and left after loosing over 25 hundred men they was just slain in perfect files, some times they come in sight with there gun boats but they go back I tell you if they ever attack this place they will have a happy time of it. I will close do the very best you can and do not be uneasy about me right often and I will do the



This is page two of Letter No. 1 from "Jeffy."

same tell John I have ritten to him several times I want to hear often your own Jeffy

Oh yes tell John to try to take care of our little property if he can and I will make it awl right with him, do try to save the wheat for I never did want some good flour as bad in my life & I am so tired of corn bread the meal we get will ___ in the sack corn in this country is not good it gets musty rase or save me one

chicken and to eggs and one butter & 1 milk tell me if you have herd one word from David tell me everything I hope I will get to take the next to you myself dont you Mattie Dear Wife I am trying to be a good boy I am apt to have a little fun once and awhile but I mean no harm. I read my little Testament often you gave me and then think of the one that gave it to me when we use to start in a fight- The Boyes would commence to throw a way thare Cards but I was not affraid to carry my little book in my pockett—I would rather have it in my pockett than anything else on such occasions. I am going to see you the first chance I can get.

from your best friend in this world
Jeffy

SECOND LETTER

Camp Reaves, Rianzi Mississippi
May 2nd A.D. 1862

Dear Mattie,

With great pleasure I am seated to trace you a few lines happy to say I am very well Since I wrote you last I have had a very sore throat but I am well know & do hope you and our Dear little ones is enjoying like ____, this is the Sixth letter I have writen to you and I have never herd one word from home yet, but I am very Sertain that it is know fault of yours for I know you are very anxious for me to hear often. I am getting along fine health is as good as could be expected after so much exposure when marching. Our Surgeon says the sick is mending rapidly, we are encamped on a nice high hill in a very pleasant grove every tree is trimmed up nicely & we have good water to, yet I am not satisfied on the account of not getting to hear from you I hope to hear soon so I will keep righting any how that is right-is it not Mattie I weighed yesterday and I pulled down 170 lbs. so this country agrees with Jeffy, the Sittezenes as very kind indeed to the Soldiers I get milk & butter & eggs right often thats nice Shore Mattie I would give any thing to see you B ___ S ___ & Jeffy I do want to see awl of you awful bad Dear Mattie please take good care of your self and Children

remember you are not forgotten by me I think of you awl the time I know you are quite lonley indeed but I hope to be with you soon at least in a few months do not think the time long, I make my self as thankful as I can the Boys say I am the liveliest of any in camp yet I am lonely at times we are getting plenty to eat we do not have to bake bread we draw raised bread our Brigade has three large ovens in opperations and the time they can bake some three thousand pounds per day it is nice and healthy and handy to issue each loaf weighs 2 lbs that does one man two days I will not say any thing in regard to the army much we have not been in any engagement yet they have been skirmishing some leightly we have plenty to hold this point Jef Davis telegraphed to Gen Boregard that if he would hold the point a few days longer that he would send him a many men as he wanted goodness knows thare is enough hear know the Soldiers will get fits if they try to come to Corinth the Battel in Virginia is Confirmed oh what a glorius victory our troops nearly demolished the hole army of yankees give me a long letter when you wright to me tell my friends to wright to me soon if I have any which I hope I have my love to awl so I must close I will back a envelope for you to put the letter in you wright to me Dear Mattie be of good chear I sympathise with you I know you are quite lonely indeed I am affraid you will just stay at home and not enjoy your self one bit so to Church every time you can I know your Chance is bad but so the best you can go to see your neighbors two. Mattie I do wish I had yours and the Childrens likeness oh how careless I was when I was at home if you have the money to spaire have it taken maby I will have some chance to get it. Remember me in you Praires, good bye for a while yours truly J.N. Woodruff

THIRD LETTER

Camp Pine Hill, Miss.
June 27th, 1862

Dear Mattie with great interest and pleasure I am seated to trace you few lines & I received a letter from you a few days since dated May the 9 I would have writen sooner but I had know chance of sending it to you, Oh I was sow very glad to hear from you and my dear little Babes God bless them & I am happy to hear of you being well nothing affors me more pleasure to know you are well & I have received two letters from you since I left home & I hope you have got my letters I have written nearly every week since I came to this state & Mattie it seems long since I left home I am sow uneasy awl the time about you makes the time seam long I am afraid then I think how lonesome you are but dear Mattie try to bair your troubles the very best you can for it might be a a great deal wors with us than what it is I see a great many men die and are buried a long way from their families and I am yet unharmed and am very thankful to god for such blessings I hope to be __ to enjoy the presence of my Dear Family once more & I have been very sick since I wrote to you last I had the chiles & fever but I mad use of my medisin __ and some light purgative pills so I am getting along very well the Doctor gives Calomel for everything & I think it kills more men than it cures especially in camp.

Mattie I do not suppose I am interesting you I have know news to wright you the army is at a perfect standstill now fight expected soon Genrl Price has gone to Richmond va. he told his men that if possible when he came back he would move us to Mo or Arks I do hope we may west of Miss river once more & thare has been know fighting since we have been hear only some skirmishes they was very often for a while before we left Corinth, Mattie the horror of this is not ready to start so I will close for a while good knight, Jeffy, Mattie Lepa (?) & Jeffy is awl

Well Dear, I am tolerably well this plesent Sabbath morning & I do hope you are two I am improving fineley. I hope to get stout(?) soon Well Mattie you wanted me to give you the gener-

al news I have very little there seames to be know excitement on hands attawl nothing doing now we are expecting a move soon do not know where two. Mattie when I get able to and have time to ride round I will get the general knews and I will right you a long letter I hope you give my love to awl of my friends & Mattie be of good Chear do the very best you can Remember me & do not get uneasy a bout me for I am ___ to take good care of my self & I am happy to hear you are imporoving do not expose your self ___ I will wright to you often Mattie I will wright a few lines to Mr. ___ in this letter & Dear Mattie take good care of the children Bless them kiss them for there Pa good Bye my Dear Wife your Best Friend Jeffy

FOURTH LETTER

Camp near Saltillow Miss
August 9th A.D. 1862

My Very Dear Mattie,

With the greates of pleasure I am seated to trace you a hasty note & I am happy to tell you I am very well doing fineley, if I only could just get a letter from you occasionly, I have not herd one word from home since the 9th of May which seames to me a great while & I am very uneasy about you I fear the Yankeys is in our country commiting those depredations we are extreamly anxious to hear from Arkansaw especially Washington County. Dear love I think of you and my Dear Beloved Children awl the time I cannot help being very uneasy awl the time for I know thare is plenty of men that would take the last morsel from you & if I only could hear from you once an a while it would afford me great plesure indeed Dear Mattie I know your chance is very bad at best I do not expect the mailes is running attawl in Arkansaw & since I have herd from you I have writen and sent to

you by hand some 15 letters & they was not attawl interesting but I am anxious for you to know whare I am and how I am getting along & Dear Mattie if I only could know how you are situated about home affairs maby I could give you some little advise & if you are not driven from your home by the Feds and you have got the wheat saved I am anxious for some wheat & rye to be sowed & maby we may live to enjoy it I am in favor of useing evry effort to make something to live uppon & maby some person will sow some wheat & rye for money or such a part I will send you some money the first safe chance I have I am saving my money as best I can to send to you & my wages is $4.33 1/3 per day or $130 per month & I have to bye my rations yet I live very saving clothing is very high hear I do not wair out many though I have plenty of clothes to last me this year & I am very careful with them, we are just resting in camp doing nothing I cant tell when or whare we will move to the weather is so hot we cannot march very much now Dear Mattie you may look for J. N. Woodruff this fawl some time if thare is any chance to get off I must have a Discharge or a furlough at the end of this year if I live Sartain Oh I am tired of Miss I am willing to serve my time in Arkansaw or Mo but this country does not suit me Water is not good it is very hot and unpleasant Mattie we are getting water out of the Springs that old General Jacksons army camped at in the war of 1812 just 50 years ago we are encamped awl around the Springs it is a nice place & health is very good in camp our Regiment is doing very well we think very well of Col David ____ & Mattie I am anxious for my friends to wright to me I have written a great many letter to my relatives & friends yet I get know answer I am going to send you letters evry chance I get maby I will get to take you one my self some of these times if have good luck. Mattie I look more healthy than you ever saw I am very heavy for this time a year & I live mostly on cornbread and Beef flour is very scarce I like cornbread very well & I want some butter and milk & chickenes Shore you ought to hear Will Pyeatt talk about this country he is a case the boys keep well tell thare Mother &

Mattie the man I am going to send this bye is not quite ready yet so I will finish another page (Kiss my boys for me . .[no other page was found.]

FIFTH LETTER

Camp near Baldwin, Miss.
Sept. 25, 1862

Dear Mattie,

with interest and pleasure have attempted to address you & I have just received two letters from you August 8 & 9 is the dates of them and also one from Mother & oh I never was so glad to get a letter from home or any where else in life I am happy to know that you and the children is well I am very sorry that there was not any corn made for you & yet we will just have to try to make out some way or another. I wish thare was some way for you to get clothes for yourself and children as for my self I am not kneading one thing I have plenty of good pants one pair of Jones (?) pants that I never had on I paid $7 1/2 for them I have 5 pair of good sox 6 good shirts two of them worsted 4 pairs of drawers & you see I am not kneading any thing this fowl or winter I am well fixed & oh that you was in as good a fit for clothes as I am I am so uneasy about you I cant rest I hope there will be some way provided for you Mattie did you get the money I sent you by Capt Connelly $1.60 Dollars I told him to give it to John Phillips for you and I awl so sent $100 Dollars by Mr. Buckhannan that went home with Hagood did you get that I hope you did if you make use of it and bye things that you kneaded let them cost what they may maby you can bye cloth in the country or some where do the very best you can & I am coming home just as soon as I can Honorably I know you do not want me to disgrace my self I am very sorry that you are left sow destitute yet it is unavoidable at present. I will releave you the best I can at as early a time as I can & Dear Love this is a hard war and if we men turn over liberties we will have to suffer let us try to bair our part just the best we can & I hope our Army will cross the river soon yet I cant tell if I was

at home I could not stay I would be conscripted right off so if you can live a little longer by your self try to do so just do the very best you can & I wish you could get some one to sell our oxen for they will be bound to die this winter for the want of feed Dear Mattie, you did not tell me enough a bout my Dear Babes God Bless Him I do hope to see them and thare Mother before long & I am in fine health do not be uneasy about me just think of your self and Lester and Jeffy do not expose your self two much & do not attempt to try to mahe me any clothes for I have plenty to last me a long time & try to clothe your self and children & I am righting on my knee so I am makeing out badly maby you can read this do not pester (?) your self about me Mattie

Mattie if you stay at home try to get some girl or some one to stay with you if you can maby you can get Robert West to let one of his Sigson (?) Boys to haul some wood for you I will send you money evry chance I get I am living very ____ & try to engage some corn and pork enough to do you and My Dear Love sum up courage to put up with any thing that comes up & just manage things the very best you can I know every thing is bound to go to sack for it cant be otherwise & do not let it pester you just try to live the best you can & and hope for the better I am so pushed with business making out pay rowls I have not time to right much now but I will right often please do the same give me and the merred girls my love to and tell Mother I will answer her letter as soon as I can get the chance & Mattie I will let you hear evry chance & just manage a sound and get things to go on the best you can you shall have money to go on & remember me in your prairs I think of you awl the time & take care of the children & and your self right soon

from your Dear Jeffy ❖

FAYETTEVILLE HAS . . .
(1899)

by David R. Malone

Recently, (May, 1998) the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* printed a featured article where the writer listed the things we need in Northwest Arkansas. By contrast, about 100 years ago (May, 1899) the editor of the *Arkansas Sentinel* (Fayetteville) used a full column to list the things we had in Fayetteville. The list gives us an interesting look at Fayetteville at the turn of the last century. The editor's list:

Fayetteville Has . . .

A florist
A nursery
A foundry
One priest
Ten lodges
Ten hotels
Six dentists
An oil depot
An ice plant
Good streets
Two hearses
Water works
Two Bakeries
Eight doctors
Electric lights
One gun smith
Six restaurants
Bad side walks
Five 10c hacks
Two dye works
A circuit judge
One brass band
One book store
Four policemen
A private school
Five drug stores
One string band
The court house
One billiard hall
One marble yard
State University
Two brick yards
Twelve churches
Three feed stores
One music house
Eighteen lawyers
Two lumber yard[s]
Two wagon yards
Fine looking men
Twelve preachers
Three shoe shops
Fourteen painters

Two daily papers
Numerous springs
Sixteen salesladies
Fifty-two teachers
Three undertakers
One ten cent store
Three art teachers
Six county officials
One confectionery
Finely bred horses
Four barber shops
Two harness stores
Four meat markets
Two jewelry stores
Three strong banks
A national cemetery
Six real estate firms
Three planing mills
Five printing offices
Two wagon factories
Eleven stone masons
Two medicated wells
Seven music teachers
Seventeen drummers
Two steam laundries
Three regular busses
Shrewd business men
One ex-congressman
Two ex-state officials
Three deputy sheriffs
Four millinery stores
A large flouring mill
One ex-Circuit judge
A telephone exchange
Three abstract offices
Seventy-six salesmen

Two carriage factories
Eighteen dressmakers
Finest jail in the state
Twenty three printers
Three furniture stores
Twenty five old maids
One ex U.S. Senator
Sixteen grocery stores
Three hardware stores
Forty-eight carpenters
Best depot in the state
Five three story houses
A prosecuting attorney
Five black smith shops
A county convict wagon
Eight dry goods houses
Two veterinary surgeons
A gents furnishing house
Four second hand dealers
Two coal and wood yards
Five hundred pretty girls
Three good livery stables
Two photograph galleries
The Confederate cemetery
Three justices of the peace
Twenty-two brick residences
Two sewing machine agents
Two commission merchants
Seventy-five hundred people
Several coal mines near town
One wholesale grocery house
Two ex-prosecuting attorneys
About 500 university students
Greatest elevation in the state
A man who weighs 430 pounds
Few widows &d fewer widowers

Fifty-four brick business houses
A large poultry packing house
Two plumbing establishments
A woman who is over 100 years old
A government experimental station
Best fire company in the northwest
Extensive lime works just north of us
Two Building and Loan Associations
Three handsome public school building[s]
About 600 children in the public schools
More pretty homes than anywhere in the state
Three weakly [editor's spelling] newspapers and the *Arkansas Sentinel*
Forty-three citizens over 75 years old - 15 of whom are over 80

Come and Join the Have

Occasionally, like the recent writer, I also wish Fayetteville had an Olive Garden restaurant. Perhaps we should do like the former editor of the *Arkansas Sentinel* and simply list all the things we have. ❖

An explanation about that last edition of *Flashback*: Readers of the February 1999 edition of Flashback will have had some problems. Because of unforeseen problems in transferring data from one computer to another, the normal spacing between lines of type was lost. This resulted in five lines of copy (five lines too many) being printed at the bottom of each page. However each page started where the original page was programmed, so no copy was lost—just repeated.

Although the problem was both new and unique, it should have been caught. My apologies for any inconvenience. If you didn't notice, you just didn't read your *Flashback*! *This mistake* will not happen again!

Don Schaefer, editor ❖

Stephen C. Sanders Moved His Family to Cane Hill Township in 1856

by Sam Sanders

Stephen C. Sanders was born March 28, 1813 in Montgomery County, North Carolina, one of many siblings whose parents were Nimrod Saunders and Mary Ricketts. During Stephen's early years, his father took the family to Georgia and then to Alabama. When Stephen was of age, he made a move to Tennessee, leaving the rest of the family in Alabama. Stephen began his family while farming in Madison County, Tennessee.

Early West Tennessee marriage records show that Stephen married Heiksey H. Simmons (Hexie and Huksey) on 8 Jan 1838 in Hardeman County, Tennessee. She was born in 1820 in North Carolina. Not much is known of Heiksey except that she likely died in Tennessee between September 1850 and October 1853. In the marriage of Stephen and Heiksey, there were four children, Levi Thomas, Isom Hurney, Elizabeth Ann, and Mickey.

Early west Tennessee marriage records show that Stephen married a second time, this time to Amy Moore on 25 Oct 1853 in Hardeman Co., Tenn. Amy was born in 1834 in North Carolina. Little is known about earlier years of Amy. Census records show Amy, age 17, living with her parents and siblings and grandparents in Hardeman County. Stephen went south both times to Hardeman County to get married.

It is interesting to note that the bondsman in both marriages was Elijah Simmons, a family member of his first wife. The Simmons and the Moores were neighbors. Stephen traveled south to Hardeman County to get married, most likely on account of the courthouse located there at that time. Perhaps with the frequent family visits, Stephen had the opportunity to become acquainted

with the Moore family.

Stephen and Amy moved to Cane Hill Township, Washington County, Arkansas, in early 1856. He farmed 80 acres of land west of Prairie Grove. During the Civil War, Stephen held to his convictions and chose to be a Union man while two sons, Levi and Isom, joined the Confederate Army. After the Civil War, Stephen filed a claim for $516.50 for items taken by the Union Army between 1862 and 1864. Two sorrel horses, a mare and colt, 150 bushels of corn and fodder were taken at various times. He received $337.00 for these items. His farm was only three miles from where the Battle of Prairie Grove was fought. Rhea Mill was four miles and Cane Hill was two miles from their farm. Soldiers were camped at both places and raided the near-by farms for food and supplies.

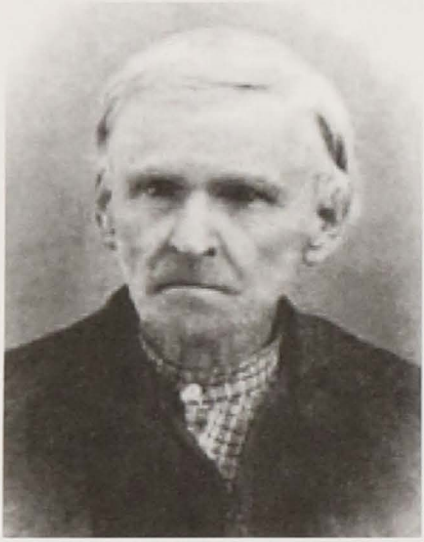
His farm was in cultivation each year of the war except 1865 when he belonged to a Union colony near his house. He cultivated abandoned land in connection with the colony.

Two horses were believed taken by Rebel soldiers during the night in 1863. He never received any payment nor saw the horses again. Two Rebel bushwhackers once told Stephen that they were going to kill any Union man. Stephen naturally thought that they included him, since he had reported a rebel to the Union Army. He was scared nearly to death, but they did not follow through with any threat. Even though Stephen was a Union man, he stated that he did not assist his sons to support or enlist in the Rebel Service. Stephen's quote was once written:

"At the beginning of the Rebellion, I sympathized with the Union cause. My language was for the Union and against secession. I voted against secession and excerted my influence against it. After the State seceded, I remained a Union man. I never got rebelish at all."

Other friends and related family members testified on behalf of Stephen, including D. Alexander Edmiston, Isaac W. Marrs, and Stephen's wife, Amy.

(The above information and other items are located in the National Archives, Washington D.C. They were located in the Southern Claims Commission. Record Group 217. File number 9656. Report No. 4. Year 1874. Status paid. Stephen Sanders, Washington Co., Arkansas. There are over 27 pages in this file.)



Stephen C. Sanders

Stephen never learned to read or write, however he was a very respected man by his neighbors. He was a very hard headed man and spoke his opinion quite often. Even though he was threatened, he spoke out for the Union and against secession quite often.

From Stephen's second marriage there were three sons and two daughters: William Harrison, Alexander, James R., Mary, and Martha Ellen.

Stephen was faced with many life's challenges. Other than his Civil War encounter, it is likely his first wife died, and possibly a child (Micky), in Tennessee. Later in life Stephen outlived son Isom and daughter Martha Ellen, and grandchildren, who lost their lives to an epidemic that swept through Washington County. These family members, along with Aunt Marrs and Grandmother Moore, all died from the same disease in 1886, within a two-month period.

Stephen died 22 Mar 1894, at the age 81 and is buried

at Prairie Grove Cemetery near his sons, Isom Hurney Sanders (Sr.); Levi Thomas Sanders; and Alexander Sanders, Alexander's wife, Sarah Carney, and children, and Martha Ellen Sanders Moore. In years to follow Amy lived with her son, James, in 1910 in Coal Creek Township, Pawnee County, Oklahoma. It is believed that she died there before 1920.

There was a short obituary printed for Stephen Sanders in the *Prairie Grove Banner* and in the *Springdale News*, April 6, 1894: "Stephen Sanders, one among the oldest and best citizens of our country, died last week after a long and patient suffering. He had lived a little in advance of his four score years and was appreciated by all who knew him as an honest man and a good citizen."

[If you would like to see more information about Stephen C. Sanders or Nimrod Saunders and their descendants check out Sam's well-designed web page at http://www.exmsft.com/~sams/index/html or contact Sam Sanders at 5800 Bunker Blvd., Watauga, TX 76148, e-mail - <samacalc@msn.com>.] ❖

QUERIES

John W. Wall, 18548 W. Lake Desire Dr., S.E., Renton, WA 98058 is seeking information about HENSON "DUDLEY" WALL. The first record of HENSON WALL was when he married FRANCES "FRANKIE" ELMIRA DENNIS 3 Jul 1890 in Pierce City, Lawrence Co., Mo. Almost all branches of John Wall's family have found their way to a 150-mile area in SW Missouri, NW Arkansas, and NE Oklahoma.

Lindy Greenup McDowell, P. O. Box 1113, Mt. Pleasant, TX 75456-1113 is researching MARY JANE LANGSTON PULLEN who was living in Washington County [no date furnished] with a niece, JOHNNIE LANGSTON (MRS. HOLAS CLAYTON CARSON), at the time of her death. ❖

The Leverett Family

The following article, written by Hattie Williams, appeared on pages 13-14 of the February 1963 issue of *Flashback*. It is typical of the many articles that are available in past issues of *Flashback* that give so many interesting views into the early history of Fayetteville.

Notice how many buildings are no longer located where they were in 1963 and even other buildings were referred to as already being removed prior to 1963. The origin of several Fayetteville street names are revealed in this 1963 article.

All copies of the *Flashback*, along with an index, are available in the Grace Keith Genealogical Collection of the Fayetteville Public Library. Most past issues of the *Flashback* can be purchased from the Society at $5 each.

by Hattie E. Williams

Just across West Maple street from the old U of A Experiment Station was the old Leverett home. The large dark-green house with its old trees sat far back from the street.

It is interesting to know there were thirteen children in this family. They were: Fred, Julia, Mary, Storer, Annie [Ammie?], Charlie, Abbie, Rose, Edward, Gorham, Whitham, Nina, and Ena. The two older ones had each married and left home before I knew the family.

The father, Prof. Charles H. Leverett, was still professor of Ancient Languages in the University in the early 1890s when I entered the preparatory department. Rose Leverett was my age and we were classmates in freshman and following years. I sometimes went home with her after school, to study Vergil in her Cooper's Vergil with its copious notes, and to get chestnuts from their chestnut trees. Rose was a delightful person to be with, and many pleasant memories are associated with times spent at the Leverett home. Later in life, Rose married a young lawyer, J. E. Edwards, who afterwards became Judge

Edwards of Oklahoma City.

Professor Leverett was an old man in the 1890s and neither he nor Mrs. Leverett lived many years.

After Rose's graduation, she and her brother Charlie went into the real estate business together. (He, before this, in the grocery business at the corner of West Dickson and West streets.)

It was through them that the farm was divided into lots and sold. Streets were laid out, some of which still bear the family names, as Storer street and Whitham street. This was done about 1900. The farm consisted of about 80 acres and extended from Maple street on the south to Eagle street on the north, and from Garland avenue on the west to Whitham street on the east. Garland avenue was named for Senator Garland and Eagle street was named for ex-Governor Eagle. (Whitham Leverett had been named for an Engineering professor who was then teaching in the University.)

The farm comprised what is now called Leverett Addition to the City of Fayetteville. (There were two other homes besides the Leveretts' adjoining the UofA campus on the north; the Harris's and the Drokes.) Where Davis Hall now stands, at the corner of West Maple and Garland, was the site of the first Leverett School. On the beautiful crest of Rose Hill, a lot was given for a church facing east on Lindell avenue. This small white church stood for many years and at the last was used by different churches as a mission chapel.

It seems that the different members of the old family gradually drifted away to the West. Miss Mary and Abbie married two brothers, John and Joe Taff of Fayetteville. They and Miss Ammie went out West.

Miss Mary was a substitute teacher in the University and at one time taught my English class. Miss Ammie was an artist, and during our childhood we had lessons in crayon and charcoal from her. In later years she

taught art in summer at the University. I had great respect for both of these teachers. We enjoyed the art lessons especially.

In later years, Miss Julia (who earlier had married a Mr. Cowan and was now a widow) returned and was living at the old home. She and I were teachers at the same time at the Leverett School (where Davis Hall now stands). I enjoyed very much renewing the old family friendship. She too went West later. The old home was sold and moved to face Oakland street. (It is now owned by Mrs. Ella Hurst.)

Mrs. Cowan once said she would like to look under the kitchen of the old Leverett home, to see how many Gorham Silver spoons the children had poked through the knothole in the kitchen floor. (In this connection she said they were related to the Gorhams of "Gorham Silver" fame.)

At the time of which I write, Mr. Storer Leverett was taking special work in the University, and Edward Storer [Leverett] was also regularly enrolled. Edward later had charge of the waterworks at Newport, Ark.

The Leveretts were members of the Episcopal Church. They are remembered with affection and respect. ❖

George W. Bush May Have Local Connections

From "Civil War Pension Applications" in *Collin Chronicles*, Vol. XVIII, No. 4, p 100, Collin County, Texas:

File No 31516 George W. Bush, Josephine, Collin Co., Texas. Date of application: 7 April 1915. Age 70 years, next May, born Smith Co., Tennessee. Has resided in Texas and in Collin Co. since 1877. Farmer and preacher. Health very poor. Homestead valued at $1,000; other property $170. Enlisted Capt. Dave Stewart's Co.

in Arkansas, served 12 months, and was discharged for being under age. In late 1862 or early 1863 enlisted Missouri Cavalry. Witnesses: Sam Neathery, Ed Yeatts. W. H. Erickenberger, Ozark, Arkansas, states that he served in same unit with applicant.

Letter dated 2 May 1915, from Geo. F. McKinney, Harrison, Arkansas:

"Dear Old Comrade, We called you Dick didn't we, 50 years and up is a long time to remember. We enlisted together in Steward's company in 1861. Our Company became Co. C of the NortherWest 15th Ark. Regimaent, Col. Dandridge McRhea was 1st commander of the Regimaent. We wintered together at Cross Hollows (camp) winter of 61 and 62. Were together at the Battle of Pea Ridge (Elk Horn) in April 1862 under Gen. Vandorn. In May 1862 we were transferred to East and were together under Beaurigard at Corrinth Miss in the spring. We were mess mates during all this time I remember. If I remember rightly you were discharged on account of being under age in the Summer of 1862 while our command was still in North Mississippi. I visited Ozark this winter for 2 weeks, did not meet a single one of the old company during that time. I am 72 years old. You are I think about 70. It would be a great pleasure to meet you. Hoping you can use the above statement I remain your old comrade and Friend. Geo. F. McKinney"

Applicant swears that Geo. F. McKinney is the only one he can find to attest to his first term of service, and can find no one for the 2nd.

Letter from War Department, Washington, D.C., states that Geo. W. Bush, Co. c, 15th Northwest Arkansas Infantry, enlisted 8 July 1861, was discharged 16 July, 1862.

[George F. McKinney is the grandfather of Bob McKinney of Fayetteville—a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Co. Historical Society.] ❖

Lloyd O. Warren

1998 Citizen of the Year

Lloyd O. Warren is one of three people who was honored in September of last year by W.C.H.S. as a Distinguished Citizen of Washington County for 1998. The other two people, Delford E. Rieff and Mary D. Parsons, have had biographical information printed in the two previous editions of *Flashback*.

Lloyd Warren's roots in Washington County go back to 1828, when his great-great grandfather Rial Williams arrived in the eastern part of the county. This is the area where Warren was born in 1915 and now lives with his wife, Ruby.

Lloyd O. Warren

He was associated with the Department of Entomology at the University of Arkansas from 1939 until his retirement in 1986. He was appointed assistant professor in 1954 and by 1963 was a full professor. In 1973 he was named director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, a position he held until 1983. He has more than one hundred technical bulletins, reports, and articles to his credit. His professional activities have taken him to Europe, Asia, and the West Indies.

For "significant contributions to the preservation and study of Baptist History as it related to our people" the American Baptist Association in 1994 presented Warren with its Historical Merit Award. His numerous articles for *Flashback*, the journal of the Washington County Historical Society, include: "A History of Mount Zion

Church," "Our Baptist Heritage," "Two Soldiers of the Cross," "The First Baptist Church Organized in Washington County," "A History of Oakland Cemetery," "John Mayes, Pioneer Citizen and Religious Leader in Washington County," and "William Marion Tucker, Washington County's World War II Hero." He has also contributed articles on Baptist churches and on Son's Chapel School to books on Washington County and Arkansas.

Warren graduated from University High School in 1939 and attended the University of Arkansas from 1939 until he joined the navy in 1942. He served in the South Pacific, and at war's end returned to the U of A, where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees. He received his Ph.D. in entomology from Kansas State College, which elected him a Distinguished Alumnus in 1994. He is a member of Central Baptist Church, the Fayetteville Evening Lions Club, Shiloh Museum, and the Washington County Retired Teachers Association. He is a life member of the Washington County Historical Society, for which he served on the board for four years. ❖

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Washington County Historical Society

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